

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2247

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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### BUSINESS CARDS.

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Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Honolulu,  
H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General  
Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-  
lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and  
Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Ha-  
waiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F.  
J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and  
dealers in lumber and building mate-  
rials, Office, 414 Fort St.

C. HUSTACE.—Wholesale and Retail Gro-  
cer, 212 King St., Honolulu. Fully plan-  
tation and ship's stores supplied on short  
notice. New goods by every steamer.  
Orders from the other Islands faithfully  
executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor.  
Fort and Alien Sts., Hollister & Co.  
Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-  
chinery of every description made to  
order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY—  
Freight and passengers for all Island  
ports.

### HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 17, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val.	Ack-
		Bid	ed
MERCANTILE.			
U. Brewer & Co.....	1,999.00	100	.....
SUGAR.			
Ewa.....	5,000,000	20	27½
Hamoa.....	175,000	100	28
Haw. Agricultural Co.....	1,000,000	100	.....
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.....	2,310,000	100	.....
Honolulu Sugar Co.....	2,000,000	20	.....
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	16½
Honokaa.....	2,000,000	20	31 22½
Haiku.....	500,000	100	25
Kahuku.....	225,000	20	25
Kamakani Sug. Co. Ltd. .... Paid up	250,000	20	.....
Kihel Plan. Co. Ltd. .... Paid up	1,050,000	50	13 14
Kipahulu.....	1,500,000	50	16 16½
Koloa.....	300,000	100	.....
Kona Sugar Co.....	500,000	100	.....
Maunalei S. Co., Ass. .... Paid up	405,000	100	.....
McBryde S. Co., Ass. .... Paid up	822,500	20	85
Nahuku Sugar Co. .... Paid up	1,650,000	20	13 14
Oahu Sugar Co. .... Paid up	2,000,000	20	.....
Oahu Sugar Co. .... Paid up	3,000,000	100	155
Oahu Sugar Co. .... Paid up	5,000,000	100	155
Oahu Sugar Co. .... Paid up	5,000,000	20	17½
Oahu Sugar Co. Ltd. .... Paid up	812,500	20	45
Olowalu.....	150,000	100	14 14½
Opanau Sug. Plan. Co.....	5,000,000	100	155
Pais.....	500,000	100	240
Pepeekeo.....	750,000	100	180
Pioneer.....	2,000,000	100	117
Wai'anae Agr. Co. .... Paid up	4,000,000	100	120
Wai'anae.....	300,000	100	.....
Wai'anae.....	700,000	100	850
Waimanae.....	252,000	100	147½
Walmane.....	125,000	100	105
STEAMSHIP CO.			
Wilder S. Co. .... Wilder S. Co. .... Inter-Island S. S. Co. ....	500,000	100	105
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Hawaiian Elect. Co. ....	250,000	100	.....
Hon. Bp. Tr. & Co. ....	250,000	100	.....
Hon. Steam Laundry. ....	25,000	100	.....
Mutual Telephone Co. ....	139,00	100	.....
Makaha Co. Pd up	40,000	100	.....
O. R. & L. Co. .... People's Ice & Ref. Co. ....	2,000,000	100	100
Oahu Plant. Co. ....	150,000	100	70
Olao Plant. Co. ....	100	100	95
Session Sales—Morning Session—Five Oahu, \$155; 5 Oahu, \$156; 37 Kihel, \$160. Afternoon session—Ten Ookala, \$17.25.			

### New Charts of Alaskan Coast.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6.—The local station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is tabulating data obtained during the past season's work in Behring Sea and on the Alaskan coast, and the first charts from the survey are expected from Washington in the course of six weeks.

Captain John Pratt, in charge of the work, states that there is a portion of the information which will not, on account of lack of time, be given out in the charts. Engraving and other processes of preparing maps will consume too much time for all the charts to be back here by the opening of spring navigation. However, this information will be given by the office of transportation companies and masters of vessels plowing on the Alaskan coast. In the form of blue prints, which will be as accurate as fully prepared charts and containing the same information, require but a short time in preparation.

Masters of vessels of the Nome and St. Michael fleet in consequence will have the data concerning the coast and Behring Sea next spring. These new charts convey a vast amount of information which was hitherto unknown, and corrects many errors in the old charts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The tugs Biscum and Milne Griffith were at work yesterday trying to get the battleship Wisconsin back to her old position near the Union Iron Works. During the high wind Thursday evening the Wisconsin drifted from her position, dragging her moorings with her and bringing up between the rolling mills and Hunter's Point, a distance of nearly two miles. It is said that the battleship was only stopped by striking the mud bottom.

Even with the expert aid of Commiss-

## A NEW CODE OF LAND LAWS

### Hermann at Work With Delegate Wilcox.

### DOLE'S APPOINTEES TO BE KEPT IN

### Bonding Privilege May be Extended to Hilo and Honolulu.

sioner Hermann, Delegate Wilcox will not introduce his bill without having as great harmony among the people as is possible. During the rest of the session he will endeavor to carry on his investigations and formulate his measure, fortifying himself with facts and figures here. Then upon his return he will lay his proposed bill before the people of the Islands and ask for criticism and advice. In this way he hopes to have his measure in such shape when introduced there will be no substantial objection to it, and consequently there will be no excuse for delay in action by Congress.

The feature which will offer the greatest trouble is that relating to the system of leases under which so much cane land is held and also the means to be taken for the preservation of the estates now under cultivation. While there is no disposition manifested to hamper the industry, there is trouble ahead for any bill which will seem to favor the large estates as against the homemaker, the settler who will develop the agricultural side of the Islands and make a stable population.

### LEGISLATURE MAY BE CONSERVATIVE

### Bob Wilcox Taking Advice to Let Dole's Nominations be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Hawaiian Commissioner of Public Lands Binger Hermann, one of the most careful members of the administration, who knows the land laws of Hawaii as well as any official of the Government there, will lay the ground plan for a new system of land legislation for the Territory. This will be done not as an act of supererogation but with the intent of aiding in reconstruction, at the earnest request of Delegate Wilcox. That there is no man in the United States better qualified to act with the Hawaiians in the reconstruction of the land system is acknowledged, for since his incumbency of the land office there has been the most complete satisfaction with his decisions and of him the President of the United States says: "I can go to sleep without any care as to how the land office is being conducted, for I know Hermann is doing better than I could myself."

The manner in which Hermann was brought into the matter indicates the character of the man. Among the many plans for the Legislature during its first session none have been so much discussed among the Independents, according to Wilcox, as new land legislation. This, however, is not in the province of the Legislature entirely, for while Congress re-enacted the laws of the republic it is in the provinces that body alone to make new ones.

It may be predicted with some degree of certainty that almost every member of the House will be confirmed in office. If there is any exception there will be given a formal and sufficient reason for the opposition by the independents. This much has been decided by the leaders according to information received here, and that this course will make friends for the Delegate here may be the reason for the change of policy over what has been outlined. Governor Dole has no one in his Council who may be assailed with formal charges and the result will be in all probability that not more than one objection will be made to the confirmation of the men now holding appointive offices.

There is a feeling according to information here that there is more than a desire for the good of the Territory on the part of the enemies of the Governor, in the attempt to force combinations between the Independents and the Republicans as represented by the Territorial Committee. In other words, it is the belief that the anti-administration party would go to any length to place the Governor in a bad light here, to cause any embarrassment in his administration, but the Independents see that they would be pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the ants and so probably will hold off from any kind of concerted action.

It is the opinion of Wilcox that the action of the Independents as to the City government proposals will be the result of a caucus which will be held before the convening of the Legislature. This probably means that there will be formed a chapter of the Independents, and they will use their majority to push it through after turning it over and arguing it with their leaders. Mr. Wilcox does not anticipate that there will be any radical action taken during this session of the Legislature for the reason that the conservative men, like Kalauokalani, will predominate the councils of the party.

In a general way the result of the informal conference between Hermann and Wilcox was to indicate that they have the same fundamental plan in mind, and that that is the same one as has been advocated by the Advertiser. The principle which will underlie any bill which they may frame, according to the outlook, will be the encouragement of the small owner and the speedy settlement of the large tracts which are now held under leases. In other words it is the aim of the delegate to have the lands of the Territory placed in the same general category as those of the public domain here. It is, however, appreciated that there cannot be applied to the lands of the Islands the same terms which have been found to be advisable here. The first change in the proposed bill from the plan followed here will be in the size of the homesteading tracts. While in this country there are given to settlers 160 acres, it is the opinion of Hermann that the best results will follow the reduction of the size of the tract to twenty acres there. It is more than likely, too, that there will be a restriction of the rights to settle upon lands, the homestead privilege being given only to citizens of the group. In the opinion of some here that is local matter and they will not make objection to whatever may be deemed proper by the delegate.

There will not be a gift of the land according to the present idea, but a graduated installment plan of payment for the lands. It is also proposed to have in the bill such a clause as will compel the settler to take up his residence upon the land at once and begin his improvement of it. Thus it is hoped that there will be from the first such an increase in the farm or ranch ownership that the increased values will result in large additions to the tax lists and the immediate development of the Islands from the standpoint of agriculture.

This opinion is held here by members of the legislature who do not agree with the ruling of the Treasury. Those holding this opinion say that they cannot see how country can be taken away from any man, and to refuse to allow citizenship to the Chinese who had citizenship in Hawaii would be to compel them to regain citizenship in the land of their birth, for that had been forfeited. The course which it is hoped here by the

Chinese officials is this: That some individual Chinese who was a citizen of Hawaii prior to annexation shall take action in the local United States courts, which in the event of a decision against the citizen would grant an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This would give an opportunity for the adjudication of the case before the highest body in the country and would leave nothing undone in the way of adjustment of the matter. Should action be taken at once there might be obtained a decision through the urgency of the case during the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

The Chinese Minister has a grievance, which is working upon the officials of the Treasury Department. This lies in the refusal of the Collector at Honolulu to further recognize the certificates of illness of the proposed-to-return Chinese, who are thus delayed and may not make the trip within the original limits allowed. He said that up to a few months ago the certificates of illness were always accepted and thus relief was given to the Chinese who could not return when they originally planned. This matter is now under advisement, as are so many matters which affect the status of the Chinese in Hawaii.

Minister Wu has more than enough to do at this time, for not only is he much occupied during the course of the settlement of Chinese affairs at Peking but he has more and more cases of alleged discrimination against the better class of Chinese to see to daily. One recent case which gave some amusement to the officials of the State Department, was the case of a would-be student who applied for admission at San Francisco. The student was, according to the statements, examined carefully at the office of the Inspector, and his progress in his studies looked into. After the examination he was denied admission on the ground that he could not be a student, as he did not speak the English language. This was considered all the more absurd, as the professed reason for sending the young man here was to have him educated in English for a mercantile life.

At another time a Chinese merchant landed at San Francisco with a bill of exchange for \$1,000. He sold the bill to a man who wanted it for the purpose of going into business. When there seemed to be reason for the belief that he would be refused the privilege of landing, the bank on which the exchange was drawn sent a representative who told the inspector that the money was ready for the draft whenever it was wanted. Even this was not enough to establish any rights in the premises, for the would-be merchant was refused the right to gather his profits from his countrymen and Americans mixed, and must try and win fortune from his own people alone and in his own country.

Minister Wu insists that the present operations of the exclusion laws are such as to throw into this country only the worst of the Chinese population, for it is only the highbinders and unscrupulous coolies, the very classes for whose deportation the laws were passed, who will resort to the methods which secure admission. Thus the good people of the Chinese, the merchants and the students, are constantly turned back while the borders are passed by many of the class whose presence is a menace to the workers of this country. The fact that Congressman Kahn of California will at once introduce the bill to re-enact the exclusion law has aroused the Minister to some activity, and there is a chance that he may endeavor to secure some amendments in the line of his present belief.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Perkins today introduced a measure which will be of most welcome import to the business community of the Hawaiian Islands. Since the operation of the American customs laws there has been a stagnation of the working on the bonding privilege. This bill

# NEWS OF WORLD.

**Meat King Armour  
Is Dead in  
Chicago.**

**BOER SITUATION  
IS CRITICAL NOW**

**Krueger To Visit United States—  
Britain Calls For Troops  
For Cape Town.**

**Chinese Forced to Cannibalism in Shansi  
Province—Bryan in Kansas  
City.**

**CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Philip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, financier and multi-millionaire head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home, 215 Prairie avenue, at 5:45 o'clock this evening. A muscular affection of the heart known as myocarditis was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia that for three weeks had threatened his life. At 9 o'clock this morning his heart gave way under the strain of his recent illness, his pulse running up to 100. That was the beginning of the end.**

**Mr. Armour was surrounded by his family when he died. Those at his bedside, besides his physician and nurses, were his wife, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The millionaire remained conscious until within an hour of his death.**

**During the day he had realized that death was near. To those around him he had said: "I know I am very sick, and am ready for death when it comes."**

**Soon after luncheon, and just before the physician forbade his talking more, Mr. Armour in feeble tones said that he would like to hear the Lord's prayer read. One of the trained nurses who had been attending him drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the prayer for which the dying man had asked. It was read sentence by sentence, and each was repeated by Mr. Armour.**

**When the "Amen" had been repeated by him he sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes restfully. It was the last word the great financier spoke, except feeble farewells to his family a little later.**

**Estimates of Armour's own estate run from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This, of course, does not include the \$15,000,000 of \$20,000,000 owned by the young members of the family. For years every enterprise he was interested in has been making immense profits. His holdings of stock have all advanced largely during the last three years.**

**Referring to Mr. Armour's fortune, the Chicago Chronicle tomorrow will say: "Mr. Armour's wealth is a subject that may never be accurately known. It is estimated to be not less than \$30,000,000, and by some is said to exceed \$50,000,000. The combined wealth of the Chicago Armours is fixed at \$60,000,000. In one sense the total is the wealth of Philip D. Armour, but just how much has been carried in the name of his son is not known. He has always been a spender. He has always been able to pay cash for his purchases, and he has never asked a customer to discount a bill. In his great wheat deals he has always had ready cash. In times of panic he has showed vast resources in spot cash. In 1893, when a run was made upon the banks of Chicago and the credit of the city and the fate of the exposition was hanging in the balance, Philip D. Armour bought half a million dollars of gold in Europe and offered help to the big institutions of the city from his cash resources in Chicago. With a business of \$100,000,000 a year in the packing department alone, a grain business of half that amount and practically the owner of a great railway system, the estimates of his wealth at the utmost figure appear modest instead of exaggerated."**

**KRUGER TO VISIT AMERICA.**

**LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is almost cer-**

**tainly decided that Mr. Kruger will go to America in February, probably accom-**

**panied by W. T. Stead, who will make a ringing campaign in behalf of**

**stopping the war. A correspondent saw Mr. Stead just before he left for**

**Paris in company with John E. Milhol-**

**land, who bore an invitation from**

**prominent New Yorkers to Mr. Kruger**

**to visit America. While in Paris they**

**will see the leaders of the arbitration**

**movement in Europe and decide defi-**

**nitely on plans. Mr. Stead said:**

**"The time has come for President**

**Kruger to play his trump card and**

**boldly declare his intention to visit**

**President McKinley in order to plead**

**with him the cause of the independence**

**of the South African republics. Mr.**

**Kruger is looked at askance in Ger-**

**many and Austria because he is the**

**President of a republic, but he thinks**

**this will not be regarded by the Presi-**

**dent of the greatest republic in the**

**world."**

**He does not believe the American**

**Government is indifferent to the war**

**the Boers are waging against the Brit-**

**ish monarchy. If he goes to America**

**he will go as a President to visit a**

**President. He will probably arrive in**

**New York in the middle of February.**

**The state of his health is not regarded**

**as likely to deter him from crossing the**

**Atlantic. He had believed the voyage**

**would take a fortnight, and is much**

**pleased to hear he could make it in seven days.**

**His movements somewhat depend**

**upon the health of the Czar, who is now**

**quite well and had intended to return**

**to St. Petersburg on January 23, but**

**the influenza has broken out on the**

**Neva, and it is a dangerous malady for**

**those just recovering from typhoid.**

**The Czar will probably go to Tsarskoe**

**Selo. If President Kruger went to**

**Russia he would have a superb recep-**

**tion, and at every station in Germany**

**between the Dutch and Russian frontiers**

**he would receive ovations."**

## CALL FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

**LONDON, Jan. 7.—This morning's news from Cape Town is again unsatisfactory. Martial law has been proclaimed at Mafeking, and would have been proclaimed in other districts but that the Cabinet meeting ended Saturday was unable to agree as to its advisability.**

**The vagueness of the information concerning the movements and position of the invaders has sent a tremor over the colonists and Cape town easily for strong re-enforcements from England on the ground that the greater part of Lord Kitchener's available force is employed in protecting the lines of communication and the Rand mines, the latter extending for a distance of fifty miles. It is asserted by one Cape Town correspondent that unless the forces in Cape Colony are increased, a most undesirable state of affairs may result, as the success in arms of the invaders, however slight, might be a signal for a Dutch rising. As it is, many British residents have had to leave the Dutch villages near Cape Town.**

## VATICAN FAVORS BOER CAUSE.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is reported from Rome that the delay in the reception of the English pilgrims by the Pope was due to the exception taken by the Vatican Department of State to certain references to the war in South Africa in an address which it was proposed to present to his holiness. It is certain that the feeling among the British Catholic colony in Rome is bitter at the strong pro-Boer sentiment which actuates the Vatican.**

**Mr. Bryan was accompanied by his son.**

## KINNOUN BEFORE LEGISLATURE.

**The Legislature at Sacramento is to be asked to pass joint resolution requesting President McKinley to relieve Dr. J. J. Kinnoun, United States Quarantine Officer at San Francisco, from further service on the Pacific Coast. The resolution was placed in the hands of Senator Cutter and was offered to the Senate several days ago. The Senator says that he has discussed the matter very fully and that he is convinced that the resolution will be adopted.**

## SHERMAN REACHES 'FRISCO.

**The transport Sherman reached San Francisco on January 6th with her stores unrooted and her hold partially filled with water as the result of a 26-hour battle with a typhoon near San Bernardino Straits. She carried a large number of sick and disabled soldiers, and the bodies of two soldiers who had died in the Philippines. Six deaths occurred on board while the steamer was en route.**

## TAKES WASHINGTON COAL TO HAWAII.

**TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 7.—The American bark Agate cleared today for Eelele, Hawaii, with a cargo of coal. The Agate is the first vessel to carry coal from Tacoma to that port, and the second vessel to sail the route from the Sound. The latest trip to Eelele is somewhat of an experiment, the owners of the vessel hoping by landing Washington coal there direct to obtain the added profits that have been going to the steamboat owners.**

## SUGAR WAR IN DOUBT.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Officials of the American Sugar Refining Company and of Arbuckle Bros. refused today to confirm or deny dispatches from Chicago to the effect that the war between the two corporations is about to be ended. At the offices of Arbuckle Bros. no one was willing to talk concerning the report. An official of the American Sugar Refining Company said the company would inform the public at the proper time whether the war would be settled or not.**

## CANAL BILL BEFORE SENATE.

**Senator Morgan presented part 4 of the report of the Senate Committee on inter-oceanic Canals on the project of an isthmian waterway at Washington on January 7. It was chiefly interesting in bearing the name of the House bill now pending in the Senate providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal "furnished the true, safe and honorable method of dealing with the rights, powers and duties in connection with an isthmian canal." The report says that there is no reason for further delay, but that the pending bill should be passed or abandoned.**

## TO SIGN JOINT NOTE.

**The report that the Chinese court has instructed the Chinese peace envoys to sign the joint note of the powers is confirmed at Peking under date of January 7. The court referred to the objections of the southern Viceroys, which are the same as the court have. Prince Ching, however, informed the court that it was too late, and a reply from the court is expected shortly.**

## ELECTION AT MANILA.

**The first municipal election at Manila was held successfully at Baguio, Province of Benguet, Saturday, January 7. The Igorrotes took part in the election. The Filipinos in Manila have been enjoying recently a novel experience in the holding of free, open political meetings.**

## GEARY ACT EXTENDED.

**Representative Kahn's Chinese exclusion bill as introduced in Washington January 7th, extends the Geary act for twenty years from June 30, 1902, and provides several amendments, the only important changes being a provision giving the United States or accused Chinese the right of appeal from the decision of the United States Commissioner.**

## CAPE TOWN FEARS BOERS.

**CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5.—The heads of firms here are hastily organizing their staffs into companies of the City Guards, independent of the colonial defense.**

**An emergency meeting of the Cabinet was convened at noon today after long consultation between the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milne, and Premier Sir Gordon-Spragg. An important announcement is expected.**

## PAYNE FOR THE NEXT CABINET.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, vice chairman of the Republican national committee, was at the Auditorium Annex tonight. When asked as to the probability of his becoming Postmaster General in McKinley's second Cabinet, he said: "It is understood in Washington, I believe, that there will be no changes in the Cabinet except one. Attorney General Griggs means to resign."**

**Payne said in addition: "If there is filibustering by Pettigrew & Co. against the army bill, it will compel a second session that is all. The army bill is necessary. The ship subsidy bill is by no means relegated to the rear. The subsidy bill, everybody knows, must give place to the appropriation bills and the army bill. They are paramount. But because they are put first is no sign that the subsidy bill is relegated to the rear."**

## SAILED FOR TAHITI.

**The steamer Australis sailed January 7 from San Francisco for Tahiti, carrying a large cargo of freight, including much lumber. There were thirty passengers for Papeete, one of them being J. Lamb Doty, the American Vice Consul at Tahiti, who has also been appointed agent for the Australia.**

## DUBOIS AGAIN SENATOR.

**Former Senator Fred. T. Dubois of Boise, Idaho, was nominated on the morning of January 7 for United States Senator from Idaho.**

## BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION.

**A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advancement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am inclined that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48 I suffered from Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick relief for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd.**

**Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Don't be frightened never take. Instant relief and permanent cure. At 50 cents.**

# NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

## MCKINLEY TO ATTEND NEPHEW'S FUNERAL.

**CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 5.—President and Mrs. McKinley are expected here Thursday evening to attend the funeral of James Sexton Barber, their nephew, who died in Hongkong of typhoid fever while on duty as paymaster in the navy. The body reached San Francisco on the transport Grant and is expected here tomorrow.**

## BRYAN VISITS KANSAS CITY.

**KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—William J. Bryan passed through Kansas City tonight on his way home from Galveston, Tex.**

## SPREADING OF THE DISEASE.

**PEKING, Jan. 5.—The Chinese government has communicated to the Legation the names of those who have died of cholera in the last month. The Legation has issued a circular to the Chinese government asking that they will bring the names of those who have died of cholera in the last month. The Legation has issued a circular to the Chinese government asking that they will bring the names of those who have died of cholera in the last month.**

## CHAPELLE ON PHILIPPINES.

**PEKING, Dec. 5.—That the Philippine war is to be the subject of an exhaustive report by Archbishop Chapelle, papal delegate to the islands, to the Pope, is the belief of Mons. Paul Bressi, secretary of the French Jesuits in Manila, who is here. Father Bressi is in possession of a personal letter from Archbishop Chapelle. In his talk with Minister Conger a few days ago he referred to the correspondence of the papal delegate, and after seeing the letter Minister Conger requested a copy, that he might forward it to Washington.**

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# QUIET DAY IN COURT

Consuelo Owners Sued For \$3000.

## MANY DEMURRS FILED

C. K. Towt Asks \$12,000 of the Kona Sugar Company for Damages.

When the brigantine Consuelo reaches the port of Mahukona, her master will file a suit against the vessel. The libel proceedings are the outcome of salvage money claimed by Robert R. Hind, living at Kohala, and owner of the steamer Upolu.

It seems that the Consuelo was lying in port at Mahukona on November 15, 1900, when a severe storm broke over the vessel, and she became endangered to such a degree that she was abandoned by her officers and crew, and all sought safety on shore. Then one Frazer, who acted as agent for the Consuelo, requested the captain of the Upolu to assist the brigantine, prevent her being driven ashore. The Upolu went at once to the scene, and, making fast to the vessel, towed her out to sea and saved her from being wrecked.

The Consuelo is of 279 tons net register and is of great value, being appraised at \$9,000, and in addition had on board a valuable cargo.

For the service the owner of the Upolu claims the sum of \$3,000 and asks that the Consuelo may be condemned and sold to pay the amount demanded.

Judge Estee ordered that the papers be served at once, and the first hearing to take place on February 25 in this City at 10 o'clock.

### TOWT SUES SUGAR COMPANY.

C. K. Towt has filed a suit in the Circuit Court against the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, asking for \$12,000 damages. In his complaint Towt states that some time before February 15, 1900, the Kona Sugar Company through its manager entered into an agreement with him to set aside 100 acres of plantation land for his benefit, and upon this he expected to plant cane and deliver it to the plantation for grinding, receiving a certain percentage to be determined by the price of sugar upon the market.

The plantation was also to furnish machinery at the rate of \$3 per month for every acre, fertilizer at half price, to do the plowing, and to take the cane off the hands of the plaintiff. Towt avers that the plantation people have not fulfilled any part of their agreement, although he has gone to a great deal of expense to carry out his part. By reason of this, Towt feels that he has suffered damage to the extent of the sum named.

### SCHOONER TWILIGHT REPAIRED.

In pursuance of an order made in the United States District Court on December 21, 1898, Thomas J. Clarke, John E. Hachlund and F. E. Rinseh have examined the schooner Twilight and reported that the vessel was in an unsatisfactory condition. The Court immediately ordered that the necessary repairs be made. These were at once made, and yesterday the Twilight was allowed to proceed upon her intended voyage upon payment in full of all costs of review, report and judgment.

### NOTES OF THE COURTS.

A motion to amend bill of exceptions in the case of Rose A. Miner vs. E. L. Miner was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Hatch and Stillman, attorneys for the plaintiff. The motion will be heard today before the First Circuit Judge.

In the estate of Katie Ellen Sims, deceased, the First Circuit Judge yesterday ordered that the costs of court deposited by Mark A. Rose be returned to her by the clerk of the court, and that the administrator be required to make the necessary deposit at once with the clerk.

In the case of Harvey R. Hitchcock et al. vs. Frank Hustace, the plaintiff says that the bill presented by them is true and the defendant's answer is not true. The plaintiff claim that they can substantiate their statement.

The First Circuit Judge received a communication yesterday under date of January 11, from Judge William K. Batterson of Honolulu, saying that he was dissatisfied by reason of being an assessor and collector, and would therefore be unable to try the case of one Mokuhina for non-payment of personal property tax for 1900. The First Circuit Judge sent Judge A. S. Mahanu, the District Judge of Wailuku, to hear the case.

In the case of Nellie A. Cook vs. Holister Drug Company, Limited, the defendant, by its attorney Lovlin Andrews, denied each and every allegation contained in the original complaint. They then demand that the complaint be dismissed with costs.

In the case of Wong Kwal vs. Illinoisland a motion to set a day for trial has been filed with the Circuit Court and will be presented to the presiding judge at chambers on Thursday, January 17, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The defendants in the case of Jong Chong Chan vs. New Zealand Insurance Company, a foreign corporation, have filed demurser in the Circuit Court, pleading that the case be dismissed with costs.

Yesterday was the last day of Circuit Court sittings for the February term. In consequence of this, Sheriff Albert McGuire has been very busy.

### TO STOP SALE OF STIMULANTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Favorable action was taken today by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the resolution previously introduced by Senator Lodge, declaring for the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of opium and intoxicating liquors to the aboriginal and uncivilized peoples of all countries and the resolution was passed by the Senate. The committee had before it petitions signed by numerous individuals and associations from twenty-five States, which were presented by the Reform Bureau. That bureau has received the following letter from ex-President Harrison on the subject:

January 1, 1900—Rev. W. F. Crafts, Washington—My dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 28th and in reply I beg to say that I have made it a rule not to sign petitions of appeal to members of Congress for legislation. I have expressed myself upon the subject in a public address in the paragraph to which your letter refers. It does seem

to me as if the Christian nations of the world ought to be able to make their contact with the weaker peoples of the earth beneficial and not destructive, and I give to your efforts to secure helpful legislation my warmest sympathy.

Very truly,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
It was claimed that one of the petitions presented represented 10,000,000 people. It was not in support of the Lodge resolution specifically, nor the United States alone, but asks that the Governments that have twice united in the treaties of 1890 and 1899 in protecting the natives of Africa against intoxicants to take further action separately and together so as to protect all uncivilized races, as recommended by the President. The petition is to be withdrawn and carried by a delegation to all the prominent governments of the world after Congress adjourns.

### ADMIRAL KAUTZ RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Navy Department has issued orders detaching Rear Admiral Kautz from his post as commander in chief of the Pacific station, to take effect January 28. Admiral Kautz's retirement takes place soon afterward. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Casey, commander of the Philadelphia navy yard. Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner has been detached from the command of the Port Royal station and will succeed Rear Admiral Casey.

The Navy Department today issued the expected order announcing the retirement of Rear Admiral Kautz, to take effect January 29.

### SHE TOOK HER OWN LIFE

It took the jury in the Miami-to-Tori case just fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon to reach a verdict of suicide.

The sensational testimony expected did not materialize, although the jury are of the opinion that if the truth were known the cause leading up to the death of the Japanese woman would be interesting.

It was impossible to get any of the witnesses to give evidence that would throw any light on the reason why the deed was committed, and in each instance the testimony was given on the same lines, showing that the witnesses were carefully prepared for the examination.

Each one testified that there had never been any trouble between the man and wife, and during the afternoon it developed that the Japanese named Uchida, who had testified on the night previous and had denied that he knew that the woman had taken poison, was fully aware of that fact.

Dr. Sam Kobayashi was the first witness called and to the questions propounded to him he replied that it was his opinion that the woman came to him by taking insect powder.

He said that he was called to the house between 5 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3rd of January and found the woman was very ill, but did not think that she was in a serious condition.

He made an ante-mortem examination and later the woman confessed to him that she had taken two spoonfuls of buahau powder in the presence of her husband, father-in-law and the Japanese, Uchida. She would not tell why she had committed the rash act.

Dr. Shorey was the next witness called and he claimed that he had made a thorough microscopic examination of the powder found in the can and it was his belief that it was not the true buahau powder, but rather a commercial substitute, prepared from leaves and stems and some vegetable fibre, and should not be sold under the name of "buahau."

A Japanese woman named Singi said that she had lived in the next room to the dead woman for some time and had never seen any evidence of trouble between the husband and wife.

She claimed that she did not know that poison had been taken and could not be made to say anything further.

The inquest was rested at this point and soon after the jury returned a verdict as follows: "That the said Matamoto, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, came to her death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1901, from poisoning by taking a certain poison, to-wit, insect powder manufactured by the Western Chemical Company of Chicago, with intent to commit suicide."

### AMERICAN COMES INTO PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The Hawaiian-American Steamship Company's new steamship American arrived from New York yesterday. She is a duplicate of the Californian, built by the Union Iron Works, and seems to be equally as good a vessel as the one now under charter to the government.

The American left New York sixty-six days ago, and called at St. Lucas for coal.

From there she came on to San Francisco without stop. "We had a splendid trip all the way around until we struck the Farallones," said Captain Macdonald yesterday.

"Then I thought I was off Cape Horn again. It blew a hurricane and carried away a few ventilators and smashed a few skylights, but the damage does not amount to a row of pins."

The American will call from here to Puget Sound, where she will load for Honolulu. From Honolulu she will go to Hilo, and load sugar for New York and will then come back to San Francisco.

### WORK ON BRITISH YACHTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Denny Brothers are increasing the precautions to prevent anything leaking out regarding the construction of the Shamrock II. No great progress appears to have been made so far, though a dredger is engaged clearing a channel outside the yard twenty-two by six feet.

There is much interest in yachting circles over L. C. Currie's challenge for the Seawanhaka cup. He is determined, says Sir Thomas Lipton, to leave no stone unturned which could aid his success. He is building no less than three boats, one at Harley & Mead's, Cowes, and the others at Stevens' yard, Southampton. A fourth boat may be built, so that by next July Currie hopes to have the very best boat England can produce for the contest.

### WORK ON DEFENDER DELAYED.

BRIGHTON, R. I., Jan. 5.—A consignment of steel angle iron, for lack of which work on the new cup defender has been greatly delayed, arrived today from Philadelphia, Pa. The work of fastening the keel is progressing rapidly. Work has begun today on the steel mast for the new boat.

# ITS MECCA IS HAWAII

Mystic Shrine Making Ready To Come.

## HONORS FOR THE ISLANDS

A Temple To Be Instituted in This City by Imperial Potentate Reed.

In the Fraternal Record of Washington, D. C., appears the following concerning the proposed pilgrimage to Hawaii of the Mystic Shriners:

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 24.—On the 25th of February, 1901, a special train will pull out of the train shed in this city, the destination of which will not be reached until the Pacific Coast is sighted. It will cross the great West by one route and return by another, and all the way there will be at least two cars in the train bearing the label of "Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad," thus giving prominence to the starting point—Grand Rapids.

This special train will be chartered for the Honolulu pilgrimage of the Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners, Leon B. Winsor, of Reed City, and his escort, Saladin Temple, of Grand Rapids. Since the granting of a dispensation by the Imperial Council for the formation of a new temple or the Mystic Shrine in that newly acquired garden spot of Uncle Sam's domain, Hawaii, the resident nobles of Honolulu have perfected their organization and have requested the honor of having the Imperial Potentate institute the new temple in person, which he has consented to do, granting Saladin Temple the distinguished honor of acting as his escort.

The following committee has charge of the details of the trip: Nobles Geo. F. Sinclair, Charles E. Flink, Thomas W. Strahan, Joseph C. Herkner, Lucien E. Wood, John A. Wolcott and Charles E. Quigley. They have worked diligently to obtain the best that could be procured in the way of accommodations, both going and returning, with the result that they have arranged the train for the first world outing such as has never before been made in the history of the Mystic Shrine or any other order. They have gotten up, had published and distributed over the whole Shrinedom, a handsome booklet, containing, besides full information concerning the pilgrimage, a large number of beautiful engravings of points of interest along the routes to be traversed, including scenes in the Hawaiian Islands and descriptions of the towns and people. An important part of the book is several pages devoted to the city of Grand Rapids, where the great pilgrimage starts, with views of its factories, business blocks, and streets, parks and resorts, together with a necessarily brief but comprehensive historical sketch of the Furniture City, showing its growth and progress of fifty years. Five thousand of these handsome books have been sent broadcast over the whole country, and Grand Rapids, the home of Saladin Temple, will give more prominence thereby than through any other means yet attempted.

The Pilgrimage, as finally arranged, covers a distance of 11,323 miles of travel—7,124 by rail and 4,200 by water. A special train, sold vestibule cars, with dining cars attached, has been chartered from Grand Rapids to San Francisco, running through without change. The train, as it leaves Grand Rapids, will be composed of two combination coaches, which will be fitted up as the commissary department of the train, and two or three Pullmans. The commissary cars will be stocked for the entire trip in this city, and all Nobles joining the pilgrimage will have free access to them. The "Imperial Special," as the train will be called, will proceed direct from this city to Chicago, where other Pullmans will be added to accommodate the Nobles who join the party in that city. The accommodations of the special are limited strictly to 160 persons, and the personnel of the party will be confined exclusively to Shriners and their ladies. Meals will be served a la carte. The cost for the round trip has been secured at \$150, which will cover all expenses, except meals en route from Chicago to the Coast and return, and hotels wherever necessary.

It is the intention of the Imperial Potentate to inspect officially, together with his imperial escort, all of the temples enroute. During the short journey at Chicago the caravan will be under the protecting wing of Medina Temple. The next stop will be at Des Moines, Iowa, where the infant Zagzag Temple has promised "to do something." Malia Temple, of St. Joseph, Mo., will next greet the imperial travelers. Abdallah Temple, of Leavenworth, Kans., will have a chance to pay homage to his imperial majesty and escort. At Kansas City Ararat Temple will be inspected. Here the Imperial Council will meet next June.

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On the return trip the imperial party will be royally entertained by Islam Temple, of San Francisco, and then the homeward journey will begin by rail by the Northern route. The first oases reached will be that of Alakai Temple, at Portland, Ore. Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane will be visited in the order named, where the nobility of the great State of Washington will extend the glad hand and do other things. Helena, Mont., will next extend greetings through Algeria Temple, and El Zegel Temple, of Fargo, will be waiting to fall over themselves to honor the Imperial Potentate and his escort. Minneapolis and St. Paul are preparing to "bow" themselves when the caravans reach their oases, and will take a couple of days to do it. Then comes the trip back to Chicago, where Medina Temple is going to try to outdo the others. Next the train starts for Grand Rapids, the end of the journey, completing the greatest pilgrimage ever undertaken by secret societies.

The "Imperial Special" will be the very best in every way possible to procure, and representatives of the different railway lines over which the train will travel will accompany the party and personally look after the comfort of the Nobles and their ladies en route. C. L. Lockwood, of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, is the quartet under whose special guidance the imperial sojourners will be placed.

**Has Visited Hawaii.**

Mrs. Maria Freeman Gray of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting her friends, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hartwell of 206 Walnut street, for a few days. She is well known on the Pacific coast as a leader in the anti-imperialist agitation, a prominent member of the peace society and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She makes her home with her two sons, who have large business interests on the

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : JANUARY 18, 1901.

**BLOWING HOT AND COLD.**

Here is something from the Bulletin which everybody ought to read for the purposes of comparison:

The "good government" following doing anything to increase the number of educated, thoughtful farmers or are recent importations of a class whose franchise can be bought—*are* the mercantile or commercial organizations doing anything to induce citizens of the mainland to come to Hawaii to try their fortunes with no other capital than honesty and readiness to work? They are not and they make no demand of it; the young clerk, the mechanic, the American farmer, is told without ceasing that the market is crowded and openings few.

The Bulletin, in a special issue, has lately assumed the duty of replying to the letters received by the Chamber of Commerce from mainland farmers, mechanics and others, and we invite the public, herewith, to note its manner of encouraging them:

F. A. KENNEDY, Danielson, Conn., asks: 1. What are the prospects for young men having a common school education, and some knowledge of farming and bookkeeping, of making a livelihood on the islands? 2. Could a young man, without financial backing or friends, succeed in any of the outdoor industries better than at home in the States? 3. Would he have a better chance with a limited capital of, say, \$500? Ans. 1. One would need to be a thorough farmer, with capacity of adapting his experience to different soils and climates from those to which he has been used, and without capital of thousands to succeed in the Hawaiian Islands. The supplies, bookkeepers far exceeds the demand, and the local schools are constantly adapting thereto. 2. No, except by force of uncommon talent, pluck and staying powers. 3. A capital of \$500, unless it were strictly savings in a young man's resources, would be of no use in Hawaii. Then it could be invested in Hawaiian securities almost as well in San Francisco as in Honolulu.

If the young clerk, the mechanic, the American farmer are told without ceasing that the market is crowded and openings few," then the Bulletin is doing most of the telling. No one else has the job. That journal demands to know what is doing to increase the number of "educated, thoughtful farmers" and then proceeds to scare them away by talking about the need of having "capital of thousands" to succeed (at farming) in the Hawaiian Islands—a proposition which will make the members of the Wahiau colony and some hundreds of industrious Portuguese smile. In the teeth of that the Bulletin goes on to inquire if the mercantile and commercial organizations are doing anything (more shame to them) to induce citizens of the mainland to come to Hawaii "to try their fortunes with no other capital than honesty and readiness to work?" That is to say, while nobody can do anything here without "thousands" this reckless and purblind government is neglecting to invite people here who have no capital but their good intentions. "The young clerk, the mechanic, the American" are not encouraged to come even where the individual has \$500. The Bulletin stops in the foam of its indignation over the narrow-minded policy of Government to tell this would-be investor that if he wants to buy Hawaiian securities with his \$500 he might as well save himself the trouble of coming here and make the deal in San Francisco.

The Bulletin is keen for the white laborer and farmer on its editorial page but in its column of advice it discourages their coming while abusing the Government for its alleged policy of keeping them away. Observe this helping hand paragraph:

GEO. H. HAMMOND, Cedar Rapids, Nebraska.—The feasibility of obtaining American or white labor to perform agricultural work on the sugar plantations is a question that has been much discussed from time out of mind. It must still be put down as a debatable question. Asiatics, Portuguese and Hawaiians have in the past formed the bulk of such labor. Although the climate is milder than in almost any of the fields in the States in summer, yet there is a peculiarity to it which few white laborers have been found to enjoy long. Germans have worked for years on plantations owned by their countrymen, yet the tendency of these and other whites has always been to seek other employment as soon as possible. Since Chinese immigration is prohibited under annexation, Japanese immigration checked by the home government, and contracts to labor abroad by the Act of Congress, the agricultural labor question is in a transition stage. White men who are capable get jobs as overseers, managers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., on the plantations, but there is no great demand for such as the case of common labor. The plantation carpenter work is of a cheap class, and Portuguese and Asiatics satisfy the planters. Agricultural laborers receive from \$10 to \$20 a month or thereabouts, with free house, medical attendance, fuel and water. Schemes of planting on shares, profit-sharing with laborers, etc., are in some vogue, perhaps increasing, and something of the kind must probably be an essential so far as white labor is concerned if it ever succeeds. In Honolulu there is much building going on, yet many carpenters are looking for work. A thorough mechanic, however, who brings enough money to hide a chance will, once he gets employment, be easily able to hold it. Wages of mechanics range, say, from \$2.50 to \$5 a day. Living and house rent are higher here than in Mainland cities.

For a paper which denounces the Government for not opening a white man's immigration bureau the Bulletin sets an example which is calculated to make the official blood run cold. Fancier now quickly that paper would demand the removal of the whole Territorial civil list if Mr. Dole and his advisers should send out such statements as the Bulletin issues weekly to its Chamber of Commerce correspondents.

Judge Humphreys proposes a "missionary" as his successor on the bench. At least he makes that play here. What suggestions if any have been sent to Washington the public will soon be in the way of finding out.

— and his newspaper are good parts. Ten cents for anyone who will supply the missing word.

**THE POLICE FORCE.****PEARL HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.**

The United States War Department will open Pearl Harbor under the law which gives it control of the outlay of River and Harbor appropriations. Once the bar has been removed and a safe anchorage for vessels made, it will be in order for the Navy Department to get the assent of Congress for the purchase or condemnation of a site for a naval station. Whether this will be done or not remains to be seen, but the position of the port, as the strategic key to the North Pacific, would seem to make it imperative that there should be some place in this group for the docking and repair of war vessels and for their assembly into fleets.

Pearl Harbor is well located for such a purpose. A dockyard could be built near one of its deep channels so far from the sea as to be beyond the accurate range of a hostile fleet. Indeed, with forts at the entrance, an enemy's ships might be kept so far off that they could not drop shells half way up the harbor without elevating their guns to a degree that would through the recoil after firing, damage the structure of the vessel. The failure of Admiral Sampson's bombardments during the Spanish war shows how easy it is for well-manned forts to protect property located behind them even within two or three miles. For the reasons cited the Navy Department has not seen fit to urge the building of a dock on Honolulu harbor close to the complete and economical repair facilities of the Honolulu Iron Works. In time of peace such a dock would be most desirable to have a drydock at this port; but in time of war the location would be a source of anxiety to the Government, and a means of the possible destruction of the dock, the Iron Works and the adjacent city. At least that, as we are told, is the argument of the naval men; so if we are to have a naval station at all, Pearl Harbor must afford the site.

In any effort which the Department may make to reach that end, Senators Morgan and Culom, Representatives Pitt and Berry and others of influence in Congress may be depended upon to give their aid. Indeed, we anticipate that a naval appropriation for Pearl Harbor would be regarded, in both House and Senate, as a matter of course.

**THE PARENT TRUST.**

It is said that local firms which sell plumbing goods and are doing business in conformity with the law are unable to get supplies in San Francisco owing to the fact that the wholesale dealers there belong to the trust and will not sell to retailers outside of it.

If this is true the United States District Attorney at San Francisco has the same duty to perform which he carried out so well in the case of the coal combine and which was followed up to such advantage here by United States District Attorney Baird in the final fight against the plumbing trust. We are convinced that any Honolulu business house which is being bulldozed by the San Francisco combine could well afford to begin a Federal action there to recover three-fold damages; and that it would not appeal to the District Attorney in vain for the opening up of criminal proceedings.

The Advertiser desires to do all it can to protect local plumbers from the San Francisco bulldozers and if given evidence of the existence and activity of a plumbing trust there, it stands ready to put the facts where they will do Honolulu dealers the greatest amount of good.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**

We are indebted to Mr. Galt for a fac-simile of the Hartford Courant of January 5, 1801, which is interesting in a wider sense than in its quality as a curio. The first page is taken up, in the main, by a poem on the Triumph of Democracy, which shows in the opening verses that the date upon which the nineteenth century began was as much in controversy as that which signalized the opening of the twentieth century. We quote:

Precisely 12 o'clock last night  
The eighteenth century took its flight;  
Full many a calculating head  
Has racked its brains, its ink has shed  
To prove by metaphysics fine  
A hundred means but ninety-nine.

Go on, ye scientific sages,  
Collect your light a few more ages.  
Perhaps as swells the vast amount  
A century hence you'll learn to count.

But the poet was wrong; for a century thence the controversy was in full swing and will probably be resumed in a hundred years from now.

Courts ran high in the youth of the Court and we find this mild apostrophe to the Democrats:

The Democrats all mean prepare  
From telling lies to apling prayer.  
For Democrats can pray for evil;  
Their gods are Frenchmen and the Devil.  
While to the Union's outmost bounds,  
The Jacobite locust sounds,  
Thieves, traitors, Irish renegades,  
Scape-gallows and desperadoes.

Virginia having taken a stand in national politics which did not please the Courant, its poet addresses that State in the following prophetic strain:

Proceed, great State, thy arts renew,  
With double zeal thy course pursue,  
Call on thy sister States to obey  
And boldly grasp at sovereign sway.  
Then panic—remember ere too late  
The tale of St. Domingo's fate.

The poet Gabriel dies, a host remain,  
Oppressed with slavery's galling chain,  
And soon or late the hour will come,  
Marked with Virginia's dreadful doom.

There was boomism in Quay's future halibut in those good old days and the poet says some bald words about the state of things:

In Pennsylvania where McKean  
Extends his mild and gentle reign,  
Where birds of every name and feather,  
Flock and at times get drunk together.

The remainder of the poem shows that, a century ago, journalism was controversial, politics decayed, boomism rampant, demagogues busy and apprehensions that the republic would be overcome by the power of the Manhattan Bank, the ancient equivalent of Wall Street, held by the Democratic party.

It is a mistake to think that all the Democratic papers will drop Bryan. There is The Commoner. He has a finish on that.

**NUUANU WAS VERY MOIST.****Nine Inches of Rain in The Reservoir.****THE TOTAL FOR DECEMBER**

Interesting Weather Report for Last Month Made by Prof. Lyons.

Weather Man Lyons, the Territorial Meteorologist, says more rain fell at the reservoir up Nuuanu valley during December than anywhere else on Oahu. While but 82-100 of an inch of moisture fell at Waipahu, Lukahua, in Nuuanu, had nearly ten inches. Of course it must be remembered that the reservoir is 850 feet above the sea and Waipahu is but 200. The following is the full report of Professor Lyons:

Temperature mean for the month, 71.6 F.; normal, 71.5; average daily maximum, 77.7; average daily minimum, 66.4; average daily range, 11.2; greatest daily range, 19 degrees; least daily range, 5 degrees; highest temperature, 82; lowest, 55.

Barometer average, 29.965; normal, 29.970 (corrected for gravity by .006); highest, 30.13; lowest, 29.82; greatest twenty-four hour change, .08. For a winter month the pressure was very steady.

Relative humidity, 74.5; normal, 74.5; mean dew point, 63.5; normal, 63; absolute moisture, 6.45 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.32.

Rainfall, 1.67 inches; normal, 4.64; rain-record days, 12; normal, 15. Rainfall at Lukahua, 9.19. The artesian well level rose from 33.62 to 34.09 feet above mean sea level (i.e., about 5 inches). It is still 0.85 foot lower than on January 1, 1900.

Trade wind days, 23 (6 of N.-E.); normal number of trade wind days, 16; average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 1.7. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.2; normal, 4.6.

The rainfall has been far below the normal for the month as low as 50 per cent for the whole group, by a rough estimate. The only exceptions are Waimea and North Hamakua on Hawaii, and Makawao on Maui.

Average temperatures: Pepee, 70°; Hilo, 71.1; average minimum, 66.8; Waimea, Hawaii, 72.79 elevation, 73.5 and 61.5; Kohala, 55.5 elevation, 78.2 and 68.0; Kulaokahua, W. R. Castle, 60° elevation, highest 81, lowest 56 degrees.

There was a slight earthquake at Waimea, Hawaii, on the 5th. Snow fell on Maunaakea on the 30th and 31st, following the cold wave of a day earlier. The only snowfall of the season previous to this was in October. Lightning on Hawaii on the 31st; heavy swell on windward coast, on the 5th, 4th and 29th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Meteorologist.

**RAINFALL FOR DECEMBER, 1900.****HAWAII.**

Elev. Rain.  
(FT.) (Inches)

Stations	Elev. (FT.)	Rain. (Inches)
Waiakea	50	5.65
Hilo (town)	100	5.06
Kaumana	1250	
Pepee	100	2.89
Kalau	200	2.30
Honohina		3.08
Laupahoehoe	500	5.55
Ookala	400	2.73
Kukai	250	3.97
Paiauilo	750	
Paauhau (Moore)	300	3.71
Paauhau (Greig)	1150	6.70
Honokaa (Muir)	425	7.61
Honokaa (Rickard)	1800	
Kukuhale	700	8.82
Awini Ranch	1100	4.39
Nihi	200	1.45
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	
Kohala (Mission)	655	0.51
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	234	0.48
Waimea	2720	4.57
Mokuhi	600	0.90
Hanapepe	650	
Kealakekua	1580	0.84
Napoopo	25	
Naaehu	650	1.31
Naaehu	1350	
Naaehu	1725	
Honuapo	15	0.69
Hileia	310	1.10
Pahala	850	
Moaia	1700	
Volcano House	4000	1.75
Olaa (Russell)	1700	4.59
Olaa (Hitchcock)	2500	
Kapoho	110	
Pohokiki	10	2.85
Kalapana	8	0.75

MAUI.

Lahaina	15	
Waipahu Ranch	700	0.48
Kaupolu (Mokulau)	255	2.78
Kihihi		
Hawaii Plantation	60	4.50
Nahiku	60	0.48
Hakau	700	3.61
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	
Puonomele	1400	5.22
Pala	180	1.83
Haleakala Ranch	2000	4.04

LANAI.

Keomuku	6	0.84
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OAHU.

Punahoa (W. Bureau)	50	1.87
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Kihihi	50	1.06
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Kewalo (King St.)	15	1.19
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U. S. Naval Station	6	0.84
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Kapiolani Park	19	
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Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	255	5.57
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School St. (Bishop)	50	1.46
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Iosepa Asylum	30	1.03
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Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	1.81
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Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	2.42
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# ORIENTAL NEWS.

## Russia Is Active In Peninsula of Corea.

### KINGDOM HIRES A GERMAN MUSICIAN

#### The Remarkable Rise in Prices of Staples in Japan in 20 Years.

**TOKIO,** Japan, Jan. 8.—A telegram dated Soul, the 6th inst., and sent to the Jiji says that the Russian Minister is understood to have sent a note to the Korean Government on December 27th demanding the reason why it neglects to take part in consultations in connection with the lease of some land at Masampho and with a whaling concession, for the acquisition of which the Minister has so often applied. The same message adds that Russia has an underlying motive of demanding lease in other quarters some day and that the question above referred to is a step taken in preparation for it. It appears, says the telegram, that the attitude of the Russian Minister has changed since the birth of the present Ito Cabinet.

**THE SOUL-WIJU RAILWAY.** From the Jiji special dated Soul, the 6th, we take the following: "It is understood that the surveying of the route of the Soul-Wiju railway now being conducted under the direction of a French engineer, will be concluded by the end of March next and that the work of construction on the line will at once be begun. It is yet uncertain whether the capital necessary to the undertaking will be raised by means of the flotation of a loan on foreign markets or of the introduction of foreign capital through some other method. It is probable, however, that the latter method will be resorted to."

**RUSSIAN DEMONSTRATION.** A letter received by the Tokio Asahi and written under date of the 21st December, says that the Russian flagship Russia and three other Russian warships, then at anchor in Masampho, were expected to enter the harbor of Chemulpho to demonstrate in support of some demands to be made by the Russian Minister. The demands are supposed to be in connection with the continuation of the right of felling trees on the river Tuman, the extension of the area covered by the privileges and the concession of constructing the Soul-Wiju railway line.

**A BERGER FOR KOREA.** The Korean Government has arranged with the German Consul in Korea for the engagement of Herr Eckert as a bandmaster to the Korean Imperial guards at a monthly salary of 300 Korean yen. His term of office, we understand, is to extend over three years. We may remind our readers that this military musician was formerly in the service of the Japanese army and navy; he is now in his native country.

**FORMOSAN NEWS.** A telegram has reached Tokio to the effect that at about 2 a. m. on the 3rd inst. about fifty armed banditti assaulted the Chikukoto police office subordinate to the Kagi district office. For about an hour sanguinary fighting took place between the invaders and the police force until at last the latter withdrew, but not until they had set the office on fire. Four police constables were killed and one inspector and five constables were wounded. The gang also carried away about 600 yen of Government money besides the personal effects found in the premises—at least such personal effects as they could carry off. All the official documents had been consumed by fire. A party of twelve soldiers led by a non-commissioned officer was at once detached from the Kagi Gendarmes and other reinforcements have been sent from other places.

On November 23 a miscellaneous goods shop at Arikoi, Tainan, kept by one Fukushima was attacked by a gang of raiders and Dr. Sen, physician in Government service, was murdered. About the middle of last month the malefactors were tracked and four of them captured, but while they were being sent to the Tainan court under police escort they broke loose and are still at large.

**CHINESE NEWS.** The Jiji Peking correspondent gives an interesting note about Li Hung Chang's daily routine at home. What especially strikes us in this account is the regularity of the statesman's mode of life—a mode of life strictly adhered to all the year round. He rises at 6, being thus a very early riser considering the climate of Peking. The first thing he does after leaving bed is to jot down some notes in his memorandum book, probably these items of business that had occurred to him from the previous evening and those things that required his attention in the day. He takes breakfast at 6, this first meal of the day generally consisting of light food, as is usually the case with the Chinese. About 9 a. m. visitors begin to come in and he rarely refuses any foreign caller, but receives all with admirable patience. About 11 he takes luncheon, then takes a turn in the garden for about an hour, and afterwards a rest in the chair for about half an hour. From about 2 p. m. he either goes out to make calls or spends the time for a while in general conversation with his trusty friends. Dinner taken at 6, he listens to the oral translation of important items from English newspapers made by one of the aged statesman's sons for his father, who cannot read them in the original. At about 8 he sends the letters sent him from his Chinese and foreign friends, and 2 hours after he goes to bed. By the 2nd, the arrival of Li in Peking has been followed mainly by the disappearance

# NEWS OF THE WORLD IN CONDENSED FORM

of the Tsungli Yamen, which is quartered at a certain temple. In other words, with Li's arrival all the principal officials in the office have begun to attend to their duties at his residence instead of at their respective offices.

**SNOW IN TIEN-TSIN.** On the 3d inst. snow covered the ground one foot deep at Tien-Tsin.

**PEKING-PAOTINFU RAILWAY.** An official telegram dated Tien-Tsin the 1st inst. reports that the Peking-Pao-tin-fu Railway has been opened to the service of the allies, the line going direct to Peking via Lukuklao.

**BARON NISHI.**

An official telegram dated Taku the 4th inst. says that Baron Nishi, our retiring Minister to Japan, will start from Taku on the 6th and that he will sail from Tsingwang Island on the 9th on board the Chitose for Yokosuka direct.

**THE TENSHIN MARU.**

The N. Y. K.'s steamer Tenshin Maru (3,706 tons), which left Otaru on the 1st inst. for Kobe via ports, encountered a gale in the evening of the 5th after she had left Oginohama. The deck was repeatedly washed by the waves and some fittings were carried away, and the vessel lost, besides, about 600 bonito and oil casks. She managed to enter Yokohama on Monday morning, having met with no further mishaps.

**SUNDAY'S EARTHQUAKE.**

At 49 minutes and 14 seconds past 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a rather severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Tokio. According to reports received in the Central Meteorological Observatory, a similar shock, although less severe than that felt in the capital, took place at Mito, Utsunomiya, Choshi, Yokohama, Kobe, Matsumoto, and other places in the northeast. The center of the earthquake is not exactly known, but it is considered probable that it was located somewhere near Tokio.

**PRICES OF GOODS.**

Baron Ishiguro spoke as follows to a representative of the Kokumin about the relative fluctuations of market prices during the last twenty-three years, the calculations being based on the journals of the Baron's household:

December, December

	1877.	1900.
A maid servant	1,000	2,000
Bath fee	.067	.025
A cask of soy	1,125	2,800
Fifty wood faggots	1,500	2,800
Japanese slippers	.050	.075
Lamb chimpay	.120	.050
Kerosene, a can	2,400	1,700

In except in the matter of lamp chimneys and kerosene, almost all prices rose considerably. Relying on these data the Baron remarks that the pensioners who are receiving always a fixed sum of money (the Baron is one of them) must be confronted by increasing difficulties every year, as must also be the widows and orphans of the under-officers who fell in war.

**TSUKISHIMA MARU DISASTER.**

According to what Mr. Okudo, an instructor in the Mercantile Marine School, has reported to the director of that institution, there is hope, however feeble, of locating the wreck. It appears that Mr. Okudo noticed that while engaged in the search for the lost vessel, that in the sea between the Senoumi and the eastern shore of the Bay of Suruga, hooked lines which had been thrown into the deep more than once caught hold of something, apparently not a rock. There is reason to believe, we understand, that the object in question is the hull of the wrecked ship, but, as it is more than 200 fathoms below the surface of the sea, apparatus more efficient than those so far used in the search will have to be provided before it can be ascertained whether the wreck, if it be a wreck, is that of the ill-fated Tsukishima Maru or not. We take this piece of information from the Yomiuri Tsushin.

**"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT."**

A police inspector of the Hongo Police Office has ingeniously disposed of a strange dispute brought before him a few days ago. The dispute was about the ownership of a cat. Tochiro Takemori (19), a student under the protection of Dr. Hirano, Kami Makio-chi, Nihonbashi, is very fond of pussies, and he had kept one while he was at a boarding house in Hongo. His pussy, which he called "Tama," was somehow lost a few months ago when he removed to his present residence. This was a severe loss to the lad, and he never failed to keep a sharp lookout for the missing feline whenever he happened to visit the vicinity of his former abode. A few days ago when he happened to pass the house of a barber shop in Shin Hancho he noticed a cat which was an exact counterpart to his own. He called it "Tama," "Tama," and to his great delight it came to him. But just as he was about to leave the place with the cat in his bosom the wife of the barber came outside and in violent language demanded her "Aka." A sharp dispute ensued, and at last the two proceeded together to the Police Office and asked for its judgment. The Inspector who was on duty was embarrassed as to what to do. Just then his memory of the story of a similar dispute decided by the celebrated Pre-Restoration magistrate Ooka, a Japanese Solomon, came to his aid. Quite as though he ordered the cat to be placed in front of him, and first told the woman to call it by her name, "Aka." The woman did so, but though she used the most caressing style of greeting the cat would not stir. Then the lad's turn came, and on his saying, "Come here, Tama," the cat obeyed with alacrity, going towards him. The woman refused to share, however, in the satisfaction of the Inspector, who ruled that the cat must be given over to the young man. Then the disputants were made to tell the age of the cat. The woman was once more worsted, according to the judgment of a veterinary surgeon specially sent for to judge the age, and the lad was at last allowed to carry the cat home in triumph.

#### Earthquake Reported.

Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, the Territorial Meteorologist, reports a slight earthquake as having been reported about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. Owing to the lateness of the hour, there were probably very few people awake at the time and this, together with the slight nature of the shock, probably accounts for so few people having commented upon it. The seismograph at Oahu College was not in position, therefore there is no scientific record of the earthquake.

#### New Spreckelsville Mill.

A private letter received per the last mailing from Spreckelsville states that the new mills are being pushed to completion. Under the direction of G. N. Williams, contracting engineer, 200 Japanese and forty white laborers are daily employed. Two smoke shafts, each 15 feet in height, have been completed; the mason work is ready for the boilers, said to be the heaviest on the islands, and Milliken Bros. have commenced work on the steel structures.

Jane Foster, the actress, a daughter of the famous millionaire tobacco manufacturer of St. Louis, will marry George Hamilton, an actor.

Li Hung Chang is seriously ill. England is experiencing severe cold. Eight perished in a Minneapolis hotel fire.

Kid McCoy has remarried his former wife.

Seattle will build one of the battleships.

The Queen of the Belgians is critically ill.

General R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., is dead.

The governor of Poland has been poisoned.

The Vatican is said to favor the peace.

Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss French have been married at a Newport mansion.

The lawn was set out with evergreen trees brought from Maine.

There is an alleged plan to kill all foreigners in Corea.

The American trust has made the expected cut in prices.

Heavy and incessant cannonading is heard in Cape Colony.

There has been a great increase in trans-Atlantic travel.

Nine Filipino officers have been taken at Cavite Viejo.

There is an outbreak of bubonic plague at Vladivostok.

The Alaska reindeer herds are to be replenished from Siberia.

Twenty-six Filipino leaders have been deported to Guam.

Curzon expresses thanks for American famine contributions.

Chicago plumbers will quit the Buildings Trades Council.

Floods prevailed last week in northern and central California.

General Alejandro has probably escaped from Mount Arayat.

Los Angeles will have a floral fete during the President's visit.

Six thousand Boer raiders are sweeping Cape Colony unchecked.

Washington may get consent to annex the panhandle of Idaho.

Turkey may receive Dr. Norton as American consul at Harpoort.

Sixto Lopez says there is no truth in the story of Aguinaldo's death.

Captain George A. Converse will command the battleship Illinois.

The Molokan, a Russian sect of Christians, may emigrate to America.

Cardinal Gibbons opened the new century with an appeal for peace.

On January 4 Vancouver was under fire for three to four feet of snow.

The intended Hay-Paumeote treaty is now in the hands of the English.

Canada is organizing a corps of Rough Riders for service in Africa.

Brigadier General James Cavanaugh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is dying of old age.

Newfoundland is opposed to the renewal of the French shore modus vivendi.

Jean de Reszke scored a great triumph with the Grau Company in New York.

Baroness de Roques is again at work in behalf of her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick.

A couple were married in a Reno hotel bus while rushing to catch a train.

Important and satisfactory tests have been made with French submarine boats.

Senator Lodge says that American industry will affect the conquest of the world.

The British government is buying four for the army in the United States.

Archbishop Xavier denies that the Vatican is unfriendly to the French Republic.

Jim Hill is said to have united the Northern Pacific, St. Paul and Great Northern.

C. W. Pendleton, of Los Angeles, has been elected speaker of the California Assembly.

Frederick Northway, the St. Louis street car dynamiter, goes to prison for eight years.

George M. Pullman is losing health and cash in the gambling resorts of Phoenix, A. T.

Eleven feet of snow fell in Northern California in the storm which began on January 1st.

A heavy earthquake was felt in Kansas and Missouri on January 4. No damage was done.

Charles Hays, the new president of the Southern Pacific, will take the railroad out of politics.

American capitalists will revolutionize the London ferry service between Woolwich and Kew.

Surgeon General Sternberg ignores the reports of plague from D. K. Kimball, of San Francisco.

Ex-Professor Ross, of Stanford, will fill the newly-created chair of sociology in Nebraska University.

A Tatar University has been sent to Manchuria to take over the government from the Russians.

The electors for the Hall of Fame will meet soon to ballot for the twenty-one remaining names.

Prince George of Greece, will wed Princess Xenia, of Montenegro. Her sister is Queen of Italy.

It is charged that the Czar, in his Manchurian treaty, agreed to defend China in case of attack.

Victory Bateman, the actress, is sick at Pittsburgh with nervous collapse, and may retire from the stage.

The British battleship Monarch has landed men and guns to relieve the troops for service northward.

One day's training at the seashore was enough for Ruhi and Jeffries, and they left for the interior.

An unknown person has written to the father of Eddie Cudahy offering to tell the facts about the abduction.

Muriel Wilson, the famous English beauty, saved a man from being run over by the cars, and then fainted.

On January 5th the President was ill with a cold and concluded to stay in his room for three or four days.

Cyrus Field Adams, a negro newspaper man of Chicago, has been made Assistant Registrar of the Treasury.

A three year old child in Mendocino county, California, was rescued by hunters while being carried off by a bear.

The Cherokee nation is discontented with conditions in the United States, and is negotiating for lands in Old Mexico.

A Boer peace commission is being formed at Bloemfontein to induce Steyn and De Wet to accept Kitchener's terms.

Prince Gouraud, French ambassador to France, has left Paris owing to the nationalist and aristocratic causes he has espoused.

The Spanish steamer San Augustin struck a rock in the Straits of Magellan and sank. The crew escaped with difficulty.

# SHIP CAPTURED BY PORTO RICANS

Keauhou Returns  
For Aid From  
Police.

IMMIGRANTS ARE  
POOR LOOKING LOT

Four Hundred Go to Other Islands  
...Pitiful Scenes Among  
Them.

(From Thursday's Daily)

MISERY and filth are not strangers to the four hundred and more Porto Ricans who arrived here yesterday on the City of Peking and who were hustled in Island steamers to other Islands, where they are to work on the plantations.

The truth is but told when it is said that no more wretched-looking lot of human beings ever came to these Hawaiian Islands.

Half-starved and consumptive-looking, dirty beyond all description, torn and absolutely without anything material to cheer or comfort them in their poverty, they have come to this country in the hope that they will earn enough by honest toil to provide them with sufficient to keep body and soul together.

As they were transferred from the City of Peking yesterday to the Island steamers which were to take them to their new homes, those who saw them were overcome with pity for their wretched condition. Poor little wasted infants, looking more like living skeletons than growing human beings, with little claw-like hands clutching at the fat breasts of sickly mothers whose sad, pity-beseeching eyes had long ceased to know the poor comfort of useless tears, caused many hearts to ache and many heads to turn away. It was not a sight to look upon long.

The country which these unhappy ones have left has sent forth fearful examples of the conditions existing there. Here, in Hawaii, they are to find homes and food and wherewithal to clothe themselves, and perhaps happiness. It is a change from positive suffering to contentment for them; for the country it is an experiment.

One who went among them yesterday morning told an Advertiser reporter that it would be some time before they could be expected to do any work. They have first to be nourished; they have to regain some of the strength which has been lost by semi-starvation.

It seems that they have been picked from the very poorest and most hopeless class in Porto Rico; it would be hard to imagine people in more destitute circumstances.

About half the Porto Ricans are women and children. They very naturally have suffered more than the men. The men are better able to stand it. The dirt which was so evident on the persons of the immigrants was not by any means only the stains of travel; it seemed rather to be the accumulation of days and weeks and even months of living in the most squalid circumstances. But how could they well be otherwise? Herded like cattle, each bearing a tag with his name and the name of the plantation to which they were consigned, bunched together in such a way that it was practically impossible for them to do much more than sit up to eat and lie down to sleep.

The surgeon aboard the Peking used a great amount of drugs on the way down from the Coast in his attempt to fight malaria and dysentery among the Porto Ricans.

As soon as the Peking was at the Pacific Mail wharf the steamer Helene of Wilder's company went alongside of the steamship and three hundred of the immigrants were immediately transferred to the smaller vessel. They were well managed and Captain Clarke saw to it that they were well provided with food. The Helene then proceeded to Hawaii and Maui, where they are to be distributed among the different plantations. No trouble was experienced with those put aboard the Helene.

Later in the day the steamer Ke-Au-Hou of the Inter-Island Company was ready to take most of the remaining immigrants to Hamakua. A little over one hundred were put aboard the Ke-Au-Hou and early in the afternoon the steamer was ready to start upon her journey. Captain Olsen commanded the boat.

The Ke-Au-Hou is not a large boat and when the laborers, the sickest looking lot of laborers who ever hired out, were aboard there was hardly room for the crew to move around in.

It is fortunate for the two steamship companies that the Federal inspectors of hulls and boilers have not yet arrived to put the United States laws into effect in regard to the carrying of more passengers than can be properly or safely accommodated.

If any accident happened either the Helene or the Ke-Au-Hou on their respective trips to the other Islands a great many lives would be lost, for there are not the necessary number of boats or rafts and so forth on the vessels to save half the number of people which they carried.

The Ke-Au-Hou had no sooner gotten out into the stream, all ready to depart, before those on shore noticed a great commotion on board and pretty soon some one came hurrying from the vessel to a boat and, after landing, made a rush for the police station.

"What's the matter?" cried a dozen or more excited persons when they got wind of the fact that there was some-

# SEALED BIDS CALLED FOR

Pearl Harbor Is To Be  
Opened Now.

## CHANCE FOR CONTRACTORS

United States Government Will Go  
Ahead at Once With the  
Work.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican denied the truth of the story concerning the proposed improvements by the Government of Pearl Harbor published exclusively in the Advertiser on the morning of October 25, 1900, it is only another example of the old adage that "Those who laugh last, laugh best." Under the caption, "To Open the Bar," this paper published a detailed account of the improvements contemplated by the United States Government of Pearl Harbor, secure in its knowledge that the news contained in the article was authentic.

Elsewhere in this paper in the advertisements will be found the following, which testifies to the reliability of the news published in the Advertiser:

\*\*\*\*\*  
★ U. S. Engineer Office, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal., January 8, 1901. Sealed proposals for dredging entrance to Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, will be received here until 12 noon, February 25, 1901. Information on application, W. H. HEUER, Lieut. Col., Engrs.  
\*\*\*\*\*

It was from Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Heuer of the Engineer corps of the United States army that the following information was obtained on October 25:

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Heuer of the Engineer corps of the United States Army, is here for the purpose of making a survey of the entrance to the harbor with the view of expending at once the appropriation of \$100,000 which was made by the Fifty-fourth Congress to cut through the reef. He will make a report to Washington at once and if it is found that the bar can be opened for the sum available the work will be done immediately.

Yesterday Colonel Heuer went down to Pearl Harbor on the Naval launch with Captain Merry, commander of the Honolulu Naval Station, Lieutenant Commander F. C. Pringle, Lieutenant Commander Pond, of the Iroquois, Captain Dowell of the Zealandia, George C. Neely and others. They spent nearly the entire day looking over the harbor and examining the extent of the bar and the entire entrance to the harbor. Within the next few days Colonel Heuer will make a careful survey and upon this with the reports which have been hitherto made on the harbor he will base his report to the Secretary of War regarding the advisability of at once expending the money which is available for cutting the bar and opening the harbor to the ships which plough the blue waters of the ocean.

This sum of \$100,000 which was appropriated by Congress some years ago has been lying idle ever since that time. It was appropriated before the Islands were annexed to the United States and was a part of the general funds for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the United States. All work on the rivers and harbors comes within the jurisdiction of the War Department and has nothing to do with the Navy Department, and so it is that a member of the Army Engineer corps is sent to make the estimates for the work of opening the entrance. Nor will the cutting through the bar have any particular bearing on the contemplated construction of a Naval station at Pearl Harbor, though Congress may be brought to see the advisability of at once constructing a Navy yard there when the spectacle is seen of great ships of war floating at anchor within fifty feet of a shore, and with ten to twenty fathoms of water under their keels.

If it is ascertained that \$100,000 will be sufficient to do the work of cutting a canal similar to that which leads to the harbor of Honolulu, about 200 feet wide and 30 feet or more deep, contracts will be let at once for the work, and this will mean that the harbor will be open for deep-sea vessels before the spring of 1901 is very far advanced. It will also mean work for many Honolulu people and dredging contracts that will be entirely taken up by some of the local contractors.

From surveys of the harbor entrance which have been made in the past it is believed that the sum of \$100,000 will be ample sufficient to do the work of cutting through the bar. For a space of several hundred feet opposite the entrance the water on the bar is about 15 to 20 feet deep. For most of the width there is little if any coral, and it will simply be necessary to dredge out the sand which the sea and the currents from the harbor have combined to pile up across the entrance. Where there is coral to be found it is stated from these reports that it is simply in the shape of a thin layer lying on the sand and when this has been cut through it will be easy to remove the sand to any required depth.

But while the actual cutting through of the channel for deep-sea ships will not be a matter of great expense it will be different when it comes to removing the reefs which stretch at either side of the entrance proper from the Salt Works at Pualoa and from Waihala on the other side and which make the present course into the harbor even for small yachts somewhat tortuous and difficult.

"The expense of removing these obstructions," said Captain Merry last evening, "will be considerable, and it is a question whether it will be possible to do it with the money which is now available. Unless they are removed it will be difficult for the big warships to enter the harbor, for they will hardly be able to turn so as to get around these projecting reefs. However, there is a bill now before Congress to appropriate \$40,000 for the improvement of Pearl Harbor and to purchase a site for a naval station and if that is passed this will

be ample with the \$100,000 to do all the work necessary."

The opening of Pearl Harbor has been for years one of the plans for the improvement of the Islands which has promised much for their development and that of Honolulu. The news that it is soon to be begun will be welcome to all Hawaiians.

### Will Practice Law Here

Frank Andrade, who was admitted to practice law in the Territory of Hawaii Monday is a young man of considerable experience and comes well recommended.

Mr. Andrade was born on the Island of Madras, and came to the Hawaiian Islands when about four years of age. He was educated in the public schools here, and in 1881 entered Stanford University, where he took a three years' course in civil engineering. He then returned to Honolulu and engaged in business until 1888, when he began to study law in the office of Charles M. Fickett in San Francisco. He was admitted to practice in the California courts in September, 1890. Mr. Andrade will be associated with the well known attorney, Lorin Andrews. Their new office will be located in the new Stanwood building.

## TRADE WITH NEW POSSESSIONS

Steps to Get Commercial Data  
on Our New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Congressman Kahn will offer a bill in a day or so providing for the gathering of statistics of the commerce between San Francisco and Alaska and Hawaii. Since the annexation of Hawaii no record has been kept of the exports or imports between San Francisco and the Islands and the great business done between Pacific Coast points and Alaska is a total blank so far as the Treasury statistics are concerned. The consequence has been that San Francisco has not received the credit for the whole volume of her commerce but only that carried on with foreign ports.

Representative Kahn interviewed Chief Austin of the Bureau of Statistics on the matter and Austin cordially approved the suggestion, offering to draw up a bill to carry it into effect. The bill will be so drawn as to show the commerce between the ports of the United States and ports in non-contiguous territory of the United States, thus including Porto Rico, Cuba, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines. Masters of vessels will be required to manifest cargoes going and coming, thus giving the data to the customs officials.

## HUMPHREYS WILL LEAVE THE BENCH

Financial Losses Impel Him  
To Again Practice  
Law.

Judge Humphreys, as announced in the Advertiser yesterday, will resign from the bench in the near future and practice law. In a dictated statement yesterday Judge Humphreys said:

"As a matter of fact I have for some weeks thought of resigning my position. The salary is inadequate and the great shrinkage in values during the past year has led me to believe that I am making a greater financial sacrifice in retaining the position than my condition warrants. I have not said, however, that I would tender my resignation at once, nor do I intend doing so.

"I have not given any thought to the question of my successor. Any good man upon whom the bar, or a majority of it, may unite would be satisfactory to me. My individual preference would be for Judge A. W. Carter, and if he can be prevailed upon to accept the position I will, when I resign, do all in my power to secure his appointment. He made a splendid record as an honest, able, impartial and industrious Judge.

"I certainly cannot think of resigning now and leave the community with its large interests without any Judge. My sense of duty forbids any consideration of that sort."

### Venezuelan Trouble Subsiding.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

One of the serious phases of the Venezuelan asphalt controversy has been removed by the disposal of the rebel forces which have been operating against the Caracas Government.

Minister Loomis wired the statement which has been made in the past it is believed that the sum of \$100,000 will be ample sufficient to do the work of cutting through the bar. For a space of several hundred feet opposite the entrance the water on the bar is about 15 to 20 feet deep. For most of the width there is little if any coral, and it will simply be necessary to dredge out the sand which the sea and the currents from the harbor have combined to pile up across the entrance. Where there is coral to be found it is stated from these reports that it is simply in the shape of a thin layer lying on the sand and when this has been cut through it will be easy to remove the sand to any required depth.

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### THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM.

Sore and swollen joints, sharp shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquer'd it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered.

Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Dr. Raymond is on Maui on private business. He is one of the owners of Anapuu ranch. Incidentally, the doctor may look into sanitary matters among the villages.

# THE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Wilder Company  
Keeps Contract.

## TO CARRY LEPER FREIGHT

R-sconds Peremptory Resolution  
With Regard To Chinatown Land.

Wilder's Steamship Company will continue to carry freight and passengers to and from the leper settlement on Molokai as in the past. After a big hubbub about the poor service of the Wilder company, in which Superintendent Reynolds of the leper settlement was the chief instigator, the Board of Health asked for bids from transportation companies and yesterday two tenders were opened and read at the meeting of the Board. One was from the Wilder company offering to go on with their service at the same rate as in the past, or about \$800 a month, and another bid was from the Hawaiian Navigation Company, which cut under the figures of the Wilder company a few dollars.

When the bids were read yesterday Dr. Cooper remarked that as there would be but a trifling saving there would be no purpose in making a change. The matter was laid on the table, which means that the Wilder company will go on as usual. A communication was received from S. M. Damon asking that the Hawaiian residents of Moanalua be allowed to bury their dead there as in the past. For many years the natives have been interring their dead on a hill on Mr. Damon's estate but a recent resolution of the Board of Health declared it illegal to bury any one within certain limits except in regular plots. Dr. Pratt told the Board that there were no regular plot holders in the Moanalua graveyard and that the place was about 100 feet from the road.

Attorney General Dole said that the Board must consider the question whether burying there endangered the public health. If it did not the Board had no right to interfere. Dole said the Board could not make regulation in excess of its power.

George W. Smith, a member of the Board, said the Board could not stop any one burying a body in the Moanalua cemetery and therefore it was useless to forbid it. The matter was deferred until a list of the plot holders be obtained, which shelves it entirely.

The following was the report of Dr. Richard Oliver, medical superintendent of the leper settlement on Molokai:

I herewith forward to you my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1900. In the previous quarter we had 2 cases and 1 death from malarial fever. In the last quarter there were 22 cases of the same fever and 2 deaths. For the last 2 months this fever has been confined to Kalapana, which is unusual. Kalawao generally taking the lead in the number of these cases. The peculiarity of this fever, which I am glad to say seems now to have left us, was its tendency to relapse. The two fatal cases were of relapse. Apart from the epidemic, the general state of health of the settlement has been fair. There have been during the 3 months, 6 births, 4 males and 2 females, and we have had, including those of 6 non-lepers, 49 deaths.

The bathing establishment has been running as usual. The attendance of lepers at the two dispensaries has averaged 24 per diem. And the number of visits paid to homes of lepers has averaged 16 daily.

The following letter was read:

Hakalau, Hawaii, January 11.

The President Board of Health:

Dear Sir: Your letter of instruction concerning new duties of Government physician has been received. In reply I wish to ask the Board to adopt some measures whereby the general public may be informed of the law concerning registration of deaths, births and marriages, and more especially the penalty following its infraction. I would suggest the printing of notices in the various languages of our polyglot community and have them sent to the deputy sheriff of each district with instructions to post them in conspicuous places.

Unless some such measures are adopted the community, especially the Oriental part of it, will go on dying and being born in the same old informal manner, and it would work more or less harshly on them should the penalty of the law, of which they are ignorant and which hitherto has never been enforced, be visited upon them.

ARCHER IRWIN, Physician for North Hilo District.

Executive Officer Pratt said that he had already ordered such notices printed in Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese.

A resolution passed some weeks ago disallowing the erection of buildings on the land bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, River and Kukui streets was amended to read as follows:

Whereas, a large portion of that district or parcel of land situated in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukui and River streets, is deleterious to the public health in consequence of being low and at times covered or partially covered with water and at all times improperly drained and incapable of effectual drainage and is insanitary and dangerous to the public health; therefore be it

Resolved, That no permit for any building to be erected in said area shall be recommended until the lot upon which said building is to be erected shall be so filled up, if necessary, that the same, with the building to be erected thereon, will not endanger the public health.

The following was the report of the plumbing inspector: I beg leave to submit my semi-monthly report, ending January 15th, 1901, which is as follows:

Number of plans filed, 60. Number of permits issued, 60. Number of inspections made, 128. Number of final certificates, 46. Number of sewer connections, 11.

# CHARTER TALK.

**Republicans on the Corporation Question.**

## MONEY IN SIGHT FOR EXPENSES

**Many Arguments Made in Favor of Municipal Law—Will Go Ahead.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

**M**UCH good humor prevailed at the meeting of the Republican Charter Committee last evening at their rooms in the Elite building. Very little actual business was transacted as many of the committees were unable to make a report and were compelled to ask for more time.

A. V. Gear was called to the chair and as soon as the usual business relative to the last meeting was finished the report of the financial committee was heard. L. L. McCandless, chairman, reported that they had been able thus far to secure pledges for about \$600 and he had no doubt but that the balance of the amount required could be raised. Continuing, he said: "We have seen many people and find that a number object seriously to the idea of a charter, at least for some time to come. Many claim that they do not want a charter at all and do not wish to dominate any money to further such an object. I saw one man who has been liberal in the past and one from whom I fully expected material assistance, but was much surprised to find that he said, 'I would willingly give \$100 to have the municipal law put off for at least two years, but I do not care to give any money to aid it.'"

"Was he suggesting a fund?" interjected T. McCants Stewart.

"Another person that I approached," continued McCandless, "told me that we were spending time and money in a hopeless cause and that all our efforts would be of no avail. I was told that the charter would not be considered by the Legislature but before I left him I succeeded in obtaining \$50. I believe that it would be advisable to get more information from the people before we draft the charter. Many prominent men say that they don't think that it would be passed at all. I am free to confess that I have not met with the success that I had expected and feel somewhat disheartened. There are many things to be considered before we go much further and we should all give the matter very careful thought."

W. O. Smith rose to argue the question and cited his opinion that it mattered little what individuals thought—it was the people at large who were to be considered.

"This is a matter which affects the entire community," said Mr. Smith, "and requires lots of thought and much hard work. The work is of great value to the entire community and we should not shirk it. Other places and men of great experience have given their time and attention as well as their money to this question and I say that when we do have a city government let us have a good one. Let us have a good one or have nothing at all. If we do not be careful we will have a government that will be a burden to the community. Summing it all up I think that the report of the finance committee is encouraging and that they deserve great credit. It behoves us as earnest men to draft the best charter we can, and I believe that we are justified in going ahead."

P. L. Weaver gave as his opinion that the question of the charter should be allowed to pass over to the next session of the Legislature. "We would then be better prepared," he said, "and better able to offer suggestions of value as the result of more careful thought and preparation, and unless we do give this careful thought we will have nothing ready to propose, and when we lose we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have given the matter thorough attention."

At this point the report of the finance committee was dropped for a time and the committee on statistics was called upon. Through its chairman, E. A. Mott-Smith, it asked for more time, stating that it had been unable to obtain all the information required owing to the arduous duties imposed upon it.

P. L. Weaver, chairman of the literary committee, submitted a long list of books for the consideration of the body and stated that through the courtesy of the Young Men's Research Club the members could secure valuable reference material at McClellan and Pond's office at any time. Another list of books was mentioned selected with a view of the matter in hand and were of such an assortment that nearly everything pertaining to the question of charters in big cities could be found. All these are in the Honolulu Public Library.

T. McCants Stewart had been fidgeting about in his chair for some time, and rising to his feet gave vent to his feelings as follows: "What we want is something definite, and something definite we must have. The chairman of the finance committee reports that \$600 has been secured, but he also intimates that there is a string on that \$600."

"I beg your pardon," spoke up McCandless, "there is no string; you are mistaken."

"It does not seem to me to be a fruitless task, but when people say

that the charter will not even be considered at the next legislature, perhaps they know wheresoever they speak. The same phrase goes, and that there is a ring here, as there is in every city in the United States. That they speak with such assurance is not surprising, for in New York City, Thomas C. Platt can tell you two weeks ahead just who will be speaker of the legislature, and from that prediction down to that of spittoroom games."

"Oh, sir!" came a deep voice from the corner, and turning to the speaker Stewart said, "I have finished. I do not tell all that is in my head to the newspapers."

For which the papers are thankful," came the voice again.

W. O. Smith again took the floor on the necessity of good government, and ended by advising that the committee go ahead and draft some charter.

This brought Stewart to his feet again, and in a loud voice he said, "The point I made, or wanted to make, was that we should have an expression of opinion from every one present as to what is best to be done. The voice of any one individual should not answer for all."

George A. Davis spoke at some length on the subject of corporation, and said in part: "After declaring a corporation there are the boundaries and the wards to be looked after, and the services of a surveyor will be required."

"Do we need money for a surveyor?" asked Stewart.

"Oh, no; we can probably find some to do it for nothing," replied Davis in a sarcastic tone.

Davis then moved that the report be accepted, but J. A. Gilman thought that it was not the time to draw the discussion and said so. "So far as the finances are concerned," went on Mr. Gilman, "the \$600 pledged already was not given by ardent supporters, and many of the warm partisans of the Republican party have not been seen at all. I believe that the balance of the fund can be raised without trouble, and if necessary, I think that considerably more could be raised."

E. Mott-Smith proposed an amendment to the original motion to the effect that the chairman of the finance committee be authorized to proceed with the collection of funds, and report at the next meeting. Upon being put to the question the motion with the amendment was carried.

A motion of Stewart's that had carried over from the last meeting was taken up, and after much discussion and the suggestion that the difficulty experienced in getting a full attendance at the meetings was due to the presence of Francis Murphy in the city, the following motion was carried: "From and after this session this committee shall meet on Friday evening of each week at 7:30 o'clock, and stand adjourned at 10 o'clock. That all resolutions and parts of resolutions inconsistent with this resolution be and the same are hereby rescinded."

Weaver offered as a suggestion that section 1, article 1, which refers to boundaries, rights and liabilities, be referred to the charter committee. The article reads as follows: "The municipal corporation known as the city and county of Honolulu shall consist of body politic and corporate in name and in fact, and by that name shall have perpetual succession; may sue and defend in all courts and places, and in all matters and proceedings may have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure; may purchase, receive, hold and enjoy real and personal property; may receive donations, bequests, gifts and donations of all kinds of property in fee simple, or in trust, for charitable and other purposes, and do all acts necessary to carry out the purposes of such gifts, bequests and donations, with power to manage, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same in accordance with the terms of the bequest, gift or trust."

Section 2—"The boundaries of the city and county of Honolulu are hereby declared to be those of the District of Kona in the Island of Oahu."

Section 3—"Suits, actions, and proceedings may be brought in the name of the city and county for the recovery of any property, money or thing belonging thereto in law or equity, or dedicated to public use thereon, or for the enforcement of any rights or contracts with the city and county, whether made or arising, or accruing before or after the adoption of the charter."

After more discussion concerning the above the meeting was adjourned.

The following committee have been appointed:

### NAME OF COMMITTEE.

General Committee—J. H. Fisher, chairman; Carl A. Widemann, secretary; W. R. Sims, secretary pro tem; J. A. Gilman, treasurer.

Committee on Draft—W. O. Smith, chairman; T. McCants Stewart, A. V. Gear, George A. Davis, Joseph B. Pratt.

Finance Committee—L. L. McCandless, chairman; James A. Kennedy, J. A. Gilman, Enoch Johnson, E. Oscar White.

Statistical Committee—E. A. Mott-Smith, C. Boileau, J. H. Boyd, W. H. Sims, Fred Waterhouse.

Committee on Literature—Phillip L. Weaver, J. L. Kaulukou, S. K. Ka-ne, E. F. Bishop, Dr. George H. Huddy, J. M. Kaneakua, William Notley, W. C. Roe, C. M. White, C. B. Wilson, Fred Wilhelm.

Those present were: A. V. Gear, W. R. Sims, E. A. Mott-Smith, G. A. Davis, Ed Towse, E. C. Rowe, T. McCants Stewart, Charles Notley, Dr. Huddy, F. P. Waterhouse, W. O. Smith, J. A. Gilman, P. L. Weaver.

### A Valuable Coin Found.

A silver half-dollar of the first mintage of the year 1853 was found in the dirt during the excavation in connection with the McIntyre building at the corner of King and Fort streets. The coin found is a rare one and it is said that the owner has refused \$400 for it. It is thought that the coin found its way to Hawaii very soon after it was minted and before the value of such coins became known. It was then probably lost and remained buried in the dirt of the old McIntyre building until it was excavated a few days ago.

### A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, vice president Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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"It does not seem to me to be a fruitless task, but when people say

# TERRITORY IS HARD HIT

**Is Sued For \$25,000 Damages.**

## DID NOT ERECT SIGNS

**Mary A. Canfield is in Queen's Hospital and Permanently Injured.**

Mary A. Canfield has brought suit against the Territory for the sum of \$25,000, which she believes is due her for injuries sustained on the evening of December 10, 1900, by falling into an open culvert on the Waikiki side of Anapuni street. That the street in question, has never been accepted by the Government does not make any difference to her, and because the Public Works Department failed to put up a sign warning the public that there was danger she feels that nothing short of the amount named will compensate her for the injuries that she has suffered.

The plaintiff contends that the responsibility of keeping the bridges and streets of this city in proper condition falls upon the Government, and in her statement she says: "Anapuni street in the city of Honolulu is less than 200 feet mauka of Wilder avenue and this street is crossed by an open culvert or ditch. The sides of this culvert or ditch at the point where it crosses Anapuni is constructed of rock and cement with precipitate sides and is of the depth of from 8 to 12 feet below the level of the street."

"Long prior to December 10, and while the same remained a public work, the department did negligently fall and neglect to erect guard rails or other protection along this open culvert or ditch, as was its duty, and did negligently fall and neglect to give warning or notice of any kind of the existence of this open culvert or ditch, as was its duty."

"On Monday December 10, at 8 p.m., the complainant, while on foot and exercising due care, walked along the Waikiki side of Anapuni street and, stepping into the open culvert, was precipitated to the bottom and seriously injured."

Continuing, she says that she remained in a helpless condition for at least thirty minutes before help arrived and was carried quite a distance down the ditch before a place should be found accessible to the level above. She was removed to the Queen's Hospital and has remained there to the present time. She is unable to walk without assistance and has suffered a permanent injury to her nervous system. Kinney, Ballou and McClellan are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

### THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

#### About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

#### CEMETERY AT WAIALEA.

New Graveyard Being Laid Out on Other Side Diamond Head

The new cemetery tract at Waialea has been laid out. It comprises fifty acres of land taken from the Waialea tract on the other side of Diamond Head and it has been cut up into four divisions for the separate use of Protestants, Catholics, Japanese and Chinese, each reserve having its individual entrance and dividing wall.

The proposed line of the Rapid Transit Company to run along the new Diamond Head road is to come within 250 feet of the cemetery, whence switches are to take the funeral cars to the different gates.

A thirty-foot garden strip is to be laid out, which, it is said, will completely hide the cemetery from the surrounding country. Four lots of a quarter of an acre each have been apportioned off for fraternal societies and the remaining lots will be sold for family or individual burial plots. Allan Dunn had charge of the laying out of the cemetery and has completed an attractive bird's-eye perspective in water color.

Commissary Sergeant Walser has been ordered from the Presidio to service at Honolulu.

# Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS F.—, of L.—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. Rawberry & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose all of it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purer of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

**MILLIONS OF WOMEN** use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore heads, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

#### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA BALSAM to invigorate and soothe the skin, and CUTICURA BALSAM to cool and cleanse the blood. A SMALL SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent: R. TOWERS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W., So. African Agent: LESSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR Harness and Saddlery

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

## Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd

# Good Serviceable Bicycles

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

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when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

### CALL AND SEE OUR

## \$10 Wheels!

## E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office.

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